INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Another Significant Article from Prince Napoleon's Organ

Second Sober Thought Coming Over England

Arbitration, the Cost of War Preparations, and the Fears of American Privateers.

Curious Revolution in Public Opinion in England,

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Dec. 28 and Queenstown Dec. 29, arrived at Boston shortly after midnight of the 9th inst. Her mails reached this city yesterday evening, and from them we obtain the following interesting items of news

Our Paris Correspondence. PARIS, Dec. 27, 1861. Another Important Article from the Organ of Prince Na-

article which appeared in the organ of Prince Napoleont the Opinione Nationale, of to-day. There was a report current that on account of the article of last week, a translation of which I forwarded to you, the journal in question would receive an avertissement; but such has not yet been the case, and the publication of the following of the paper do not fear much on this score

[From the Opinione Nationale of Dec. 27.]

THE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH. There has never been seen before such formidable armaments as England new exhibits. It seems impossible that so many concentrated thenders should fail to stoke somewhere. If it should not be at New York may it not be at Constantinople?

The English, who are so uselessly plarmed at our supposed preparations, cannot object that we should endea wor to ascertain the meaning and the end of their present

Everything indicates that they desire a war with the American Union at any price. It is possible, however that President Lincoln, advised by the circular of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, and calculating, besides, that his refusal to surrender the prisoners will only in the end be to the profit of the South, will, by his response, remove all pretext for the quarrel which

It may be that President Lincoln, while rendering jus. tice to Captain Wilkes, will recognise the fact that the jegal forms not having been observed in the affair of the Trent, the affair must be placed back in its original position; that is to say, the captured men must be surren-

It is doubtful whether England, at the points which she has reached, will content herself with such a concession. But if she goes beyond-if, by her recognition of the Southern States, she forces, so to spak, the United States into a war, it will be permitted to us to inquire

The necessity of precuring cotton, even when England cannot obtain her supply from In dia, is not a sufficient reason for vio-lating the blockade of the Southern ports. Will ou doubt the question of extron is an important one for England, and we will not pretend to deny its gravity. But this question is important only because it is connected with the question of much creater vitality for the English

The Times recently enumerated the many numitations which the United States had imposed upon England-The United States possessing cetton, and the means of transport which this product represents, have been able old in check up to the present time the pretensions of

England to the empire of the seas.

If, in 1842, in spite of all our coccissions, England did not declare war against us—apropos, to the right of search we are in ebted to the United States-England had calculated that the principles sustained at Washington in relation to this subject would end by making the United States the ally of France in such a war, and it was for this reason

avenge the "long humiliations" which she has suffered from the United States, and also, perhaps to renew hor prostige, a little compromised in Europe by such a for bearing patience—at any rate, such is the opinion of the

The cotton market, which held England under the dependence of the United States, is now, thanks to the civil war, at the dispositio o. England, if she dures to seize it To do this, it is only necessary to force the blockade, recogn's) the lou hern States, and to make with them an offensive and defensive alliance against the North.

will be gaid that will be to force the United States into a war at all hazards, without coubt. But who supposed that England has not thought of that beforehand?

But it will be said again that the recognition of the war against the English, but o have recourse to an extreme measure—the emancipation of the blacks. Fngland has, doubtless, considered this probability in ad vance. But what matters it to her? If they make war in with the red skins. England will not be very much dis tressed about it, and, beside thu, she will claim the glory of having hastened the abe i or of slavery, God knows at the price of what horrers and to the profit of what

As for her, thanks to steam and her formidable arma ments, she would soon have the advantage of the American marine, which has not, outside of its own coast, any touching joints or means of revicualling or coaling, by

ditions is easy to forstell. The American navy would be soon destroyed or rendered powerless, and England rould have, at the same time, raised the grand lever of the cotton market.

are in France a party and certain journals who wish to

separation of the North and South, which will inevitably produce such a prefound derangement in the maritime quilibrium, "is regarded by the majority of the Euro p an Powers as a fact which must inevitably ensue, and which is desirable for the int wests of all." These journals fear that France will not be suffi ion by in a harry to reco nise the Southern States, and they will be very much mor sai if she permits England to get in advance of her in this act, which is to consummate the braking up of the

American c n eferation.

"Penrable for the interests of all," the recognition of the ! outhern States? We can well understand how the English journals can hold such language—but French journals! Since the partition of Potand nothing could have o curred more contrary to and more unfortunate for our poli-cy than this dieroption of the United States.

thi if the end of America is to be brought about like the end of Poland, at least let not his ory find our name or our hand in the work. Let us never be reproached for having contributed to her rule after having mided so

much in building her up.

It was a counterpoise which we, by our heroism and sacrifices, labored to found on the other side of the Atlan-tic against the stubborn maritime domination of England. Let this counterpoise fail to keep up the equilibrium, and we shall see how England will exercise her reconquered

We have known in its triumphs and in its misfortunes this Argio-Saxon race, which is inaccessible at a
point of honor or the power of principle, but only in its
interests and its pride. England loves peace doubtlessly,
but it loves domination more. She pursues her end
with a patience of -will which holds out against all humillations, mortifications and checks. The puts up with
all sorts of affronts, provided she can see shining the
day, even though it be tardy, of reparation and year

elinquishes any of her determinations.

rest. She pursues her victories with all the mildness rest. She pursues her victories with all the minness of a pack of hounds when devouring offal. Everything for her is good which enables her to gain her end, as well as a hypocritical regard for what is good and just, as the negations of right and the abuse of brutal force.

Do you hear her te-day speak of the violation of international law by an American vessel—she who has never stopped at such acts when the was the absolute mistress of the seas? To you hear her speak of encroachments and unwar-rantable ambition—she who is weighed down with the plunder of a cheated or conquered world? She who speaks of justice and of peace, ask her to give back a portion of that which she has taken by fraud or by violence. Wherever she puts her foot she rests. It is for the world to understand this and to regulate its law

If we permit her now to destroy the American power, we must not complain some day if the English seek another quarrel with us about the right of search, and if we do not have then the United States as counterpoise, as we

We do not ask that France shall go so far as to preven 'ngland from making war against America upon a more pretext, but for God's sake let her not be made the ac emplice and the dupe of the English in this matter. object that England is spending so much money and with such an unquiet activity. It is the empire of the seas which

she desires to reconquer. The United States will be dissolved-but after that?

ed—but after that?

The Trent Case—What is Thought of the Question of Arbitration.

(From the London Herald, Dec. 27.)

We are daily, almost hourly, expecting an answer from the Cabinet of Washington to the ultimatum of the British government. It would seem to most men that there are only two answers which can be returned. A plain yes or no would be equally intelligible. It has, however, been suggested by certain persons that, instead of a direct answer, a proposal to refer the matter to arbitration might fairly be made by the Americans and ought to be accepted by us. If it is answered that we have made up our mind on the matter, and that no decision could be accepted unless unreservedly in our favor, we are mat by the assertion that our feelings are naturally excited by what we conceive to be an insult, and we cannot pretend to be impartial judges in a question which might, nevertheless, be settled by jurists without an appeal to the ultima vario of war. With the stock arguments against war we are all familiar, and with those pretensions of modern ealigntment which assume that it has discovered a rational and Caristian method of exiding national quarrels without bloodshed. These do not yet tell us what is to be done when two nations have respectively made up their minds that each is in the right. But taking these Ctopian and well meaning theorists on their own ground, it may be questioned whether right. But taking these Ctopian and well meaning theorists on their own ground, it may be questioned whether arbitration is possible in this jerticular case. The opinions of France and Austria have been unmusked; both are on our side; and beyond France and Austria, there is no neutral Power which either England or America could agree to accept as mediator.

have been unmasked; both are on our side; and beyond France and Austria, those is no neutral Power which either England or America could agree to accept as mediator.

[From the London Neura, Dec. 27.]

The principle of arbitration has excited during the last ten days an amount of public interest, and received an amount of public support, that could havely have been candicipated at such a moment. While a fortnight ago it was scarcely heard of, now it is talked of in every private circle, and seriously discussed in the most influential quariers. The organs of opinion are investigating the bearing of the principle on the international difference between this country and Amorica, with the view of ascertaining the precise method and limits of its possible application. It has been upged on the attain of the powerment by various public bodies and associations, and public men of different particel have voluntarily come forward as its advocat systrogly urring that if, churing the present quarrel, any opportunity should arise for agy editing to the instance partie make of selling international dispute, it hould be embraced by the government and dispute, it hould be embraced by the government and the process which the idea of arbitration is making in the public mind, but also as an index of the state of public feeling on the all absorbing question of our difference with the United States, and the afternative of peace or war with which it involves. In this latter respect the discussions of the last few days have a neculiar value and importance in the eyes of all enlightened lovers of the recentry, and among men of various chares of the country, and among men of various chares of in the present crits is to uphold the honer of the nation in the highest and truest sense. The feeling of the country has been, ladeed, from the direct set when main concern in the present crits is to uphold the honer of the nation in the highest and truest sense. The feeling of the country has been clear and well defined. We had sent a formal comp

England's Anxions Watchings for the

England's Anxious Watchings for the Answer from America.

[From the Leadon Times, Dec. 28.]

The dolay which winter gales have wrought in the transmission of new across the Atlantic, on sea us to be still in doubt as to the reception of the British demands by the government and people of the Northern States. The Europa, which carried the British demand of reparation, paneed Cape Race on the 12th, but did not commincate; she would, however, be at Halliax in some thirty-six hours after, and then her momentous news would be flashed through the country, having at least two days to do its work in the shape of "sensation" teleprams before the remonstratees and exhibitations of the Americans in this country could reach the government at Washington. In this, perhaps, lies the chiff danger of the unfortunate issue. In a country where the maintunie is all powerful and the government limid to a degree unknown in Europe it is guide postible that the recution of the near by the great cities of the Union may determine the cation of the Execution, or, at least, lead the chiff men if deficult to draw back. We cannot death that when the demands of the British government were made known to Mr. Lincoln, when he found that we are serior in or receive to have rep a altion, and when moreover, the deliborate and unsolvited judgment of France was given in the case, he or any other sensible stat seam would be slow to refuse concession, and to take the alternative of a war, which, whatever its consequences in other quarters, must read in the head of the Washington politicians enough to she what they are beginning to have a me apprehensions of a disquie with this country, and were willing to leave open a door for escaping from the dialicalty, though they had not the grace to acknowledge that Captain Wilkes' act was indefensible, or even to admit that there could be a doubt amout the law. We cannot but hope that they will have had the power to easy the prudence which they seem to possess, and that when the demand of the British government

Sober Second Thought on the Trent Case.

Although the Medical Times, Rec. 27.]
Although the weight of the authority that has been brught to bear on President Lincoln's Cabinot by the recreaserations of our own government, together with these of France and Austria, may be expected to induce recessorations of our and government, together with as of France and Austria, may be expected to induce a nession, if the Americans are really withing to do justice, y they at this late hour we ought not to note that our op, otherwork that hour we ought not to note that our op, otherwork of strengthening our case, and thus adding the case of jewe by making represent a plann and must is because of peace by making represent a plann and must is been surprised to see a case which is exactly in point with that of the Trent alloads to for the first time wave than three weeks after the first discussions have began. Indeed, it is most extraordinary that so lawyer has mentioned the case till within the last few days, for it disposes of m at of the retorts which have been addressed to Expland by the Americans now residing in Europe. When the news of the capture of the Communicationers reached us, the first feelings of indignation were mingled with an uneasy a spicient financial wors mingled with an uneasy a spicient financial wors mingled with an uneasy a spicient financial with the complete of the continuous wars it has been truly said that we carried beligerent claims to the furthest point, and that our pointed and, our officers, and even our Admiralty Judges, were disposed to restrict neutral rights in a manner which foreign States deeply resented. The law of nations in really deviated by the conscience of the strongest, and to ough in the case of his jand that conscience was for namy years in the keeping of a man so neate, carned and unright as Sir William Scott, yet it is asserted, perhaps with justice, that he was a name as outly because by the circumstences of his own country, and an americal principles which he present age to dispose

The Times on the Dissolution of the Union.

[From the London Times, Dec. 27.]

The disunion of America is becoming more and more complete. Not only is the South trecoverably diseased from the North, but the North is divided against itself. The very government of the federal Sixtes comprises two rival parties, and all the bitterness of the original controversy between Unionists and secessionists is imported into the councils of the President and his Cabinet. Once more is slavery at the root of the quarrel. That fatal institution carriess mischief everywhere, and so utterly insoluble are the questions it creates that the subjugation of the slaveholding States would probably leave the difficulty even more insuperable than before.

Again, it is asserted on good authority that the slaves themselves have no wish to be liberated on the conditions suggested. They have been already armed, we are told, by the masters themselves, and are very willing to fight in their cause; so that when the Nogthern ormics advance into the Confederate territories, if they ever do so, they will find no slaves to liberate, but only a population in arms, black and white together. Finally, supposing the federalists to succeed, by some means or other, in taking all the slaves into their own hands, what are they to de with them in the end! If once they emancipate they will become responsible for the maintenace and disposal of the whole body,

millions of human beings whose society they reject, whose touch they shun, and whose services they cannot employ.

The letter which we have just published from our special correspondent shows how sensibly these difficulties are felt at Washington, and to what extreme lengths differences of opinion are carried, even in the Cabinet itself. Yet the necessity for doing something is urgent, and the temporizing policy may be said to have failed altogether. Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, is openly at variance with the chief of the State, and argues, n a passage of his report, which the Prosident vainly endeavored to suppress, that to leave the Southerners in pessession of their slaves is tantamount to leaving them in possession of their slaves is tantamount to leaving them in possession of the means of supporting the war. He establishes his point logically enough on paper, but when he looks forward to the tremendous question looming in the distance he is fain to leave it to "time and circumstances" to solve. The whole problem of the war, indeed, may well perplex the strongest head. It is certain that the South cannot be united to the North on the old footing: it is not certain that the South can be subdued at all; while it is positively certain that the triumph of the North, even if it could be achieved, would be attended with more embarrassements more formidable than those of the war itself. In the meantime another crisis is rapidly advancing. A few hourswall tell us whether the Northern Americans have resolved on adding a war with English of a civil wear at home. By this time the question has probably been settled, and if the federal government should be so unjust and so all-advised as to refuse us the redress we ask, we may be compelled to a tend to American position with even a greater interest than they command at present.

England's Dread of American Privateers.

[From the London Chronicle, Dec. 27.]

If, then, war be declared between Great Britain and the United Strtes, we may reckon upon privateering being carried out on the part of the latter with overy horror of massacre and brutaity incident to that barbarous practice. It behoves us, then, well to consider the means which we may possess of protecting our merchant vessels from the attacks of pirates in overy sea which they are accustomed to ravigate. In no part of the occan will our ships to safe, and our commerce extend to every country of the latte. In the Atlantic, in the Facilic, in the Indian Occan, amorgst the islands of the Carribean Sea, hay, even in the English channel, piratical vessels will prowl and dedge about, lying in wait for any merchants and which is not fortunate enough to be under convoy. We may accept this as a certainty, and the question is, what means will the government of this country adopt to protect our commerce and the property of our merchants from so great a peril? Some means must, certy, be deviced.

*But it is not our ships and merchantise alone which will safer. We have not a col my which will not be subject to their attacks, and we must expect to hear of towns in flames by every vessel which arrives. The modern usage in war is, when bembarding a town, to spane, as much as possible, private property. The ships of the American navy hay observe this raile, but privateers will have no defleacy and no computation, and, wherever they go, whice spread destruction will mark their presence. Our own coats central privateers will have no defleacy and no computation, and, wherever they go, whice spread destruction will mark their presence. Our own coats central visings on the British coast. Early one morning, when every person was fast asdeep, he landed at Whitelevia and the supposition of the whole of the shipping in thit port. He even had the audacity to knock at the door, and rorse the sleeping lumines of the house, to procure a light to enable him to

More Cotton in England Now than at the Same Period Last Year. [From the London Star, Icc. 28.] The planters of the Confederate States have made an egregious blander in supposing that, by retaining their cotton, they could coerce Engand into an interp sition in their favor. So far as they are concerned, cotton is no king. It is not like Tokay, or Johannisberg wine, to be received only on one closely on the concerned on the control of t king. It is not not not not you some instead with, to be produced only on one given spot of the earth's surface. The demonstration of this, as a fact, is due to the revolt of the Southern States; and the continuance of the blockade, or of whatever other obstacle exists to the exportation of Sea Island cotton, will make the fact an extensive and permanent one. When this blockade was established, and it became certain that our usual say pless of this—the most important of the raw materials used in our manufactories—would be stopped, most of us were really afraid to look at the consequences in the face. We shared somewhat in the filesion of the planters, who felt sure our industry would be destroyed we did not interfere. Notedy in this country, indeed, thought of breaking the blockame except a few personal whose last thoughts would be for the protection an asfety of our manufacturing interests; and new, man maths after the work of secossion began, although the policy of the South has concurred with the objects of the North in prohibiting the export trate of the former, we in Ingland find ourselves as well off, nearly, for extend as a year age—that is to say, we have now as large a stock of the article on hard as we lad this time twelvements. A ration which we printed yeaker on the welve the theory of the south in respecting the decree of the federal government which clease the ports of the South. It is really for our interest that this embarge size the rederal government which clease the ports of the South. It is really for our interest that this embarge size the federal government which clease the ports of the South. It is really for our interest that this embarge size the secompanied by some enfering, but all great changes are thus accompanied, even when generally most beneficent in their nature. Mr. President Davis may threaten us with a diversion of the capital and labor of the South into other channels than the cultivation of catten, but we now know one of the object of the faderal governments than the cultiv

canada's Military Position in an English Point of View.

Glish Point of View.

British North America is now piaced in a position similar, in one respect, to that we should occupy were we seriously threatened with invasion; that is, British North America will have to depend for defence upon a small regular army, and a body of multin and volunteers. The experiment, it is true, has been twice tried successfully before, but, it was should break out, it will be tried on a larger scale this time. And although British North America is more populous and better provided with reads and resources of all kinds than it was fifty years ago, still the same statement holds good with respect to the United States, and es pecually of the States on the Northern frontier. And, if we deduct the force which must be maintained in front of the Confridential armies, the Colonies and the Republic may be regarded as on a footlag of equality in the rough believen as of dispensive marrial strength. Moreover, the belik of the forces that may be opposed to each other will be similar inkin—allitin and volunteers. They will be fairly matched, for the small confinential of the British American. If sufficient time chapses we are not at all any that the colonials will be numerically interior to their enomies; and while Sir John Burgoyne-avers what is manifestly true, that we cannot hold the provinces without the good will of the inhabitants, he also says that the kill to often the Entited States would not think it worth while to attempt an invasion. Hence it follows from this authority that British North America is nearlied by 100,000 men in arms the United States would not think it worth while to attempt an invasion. Hence it follows from this authority that British North America defended by 100,000 men, part of which would be requiers, is practically impregnable.

The Cost of England's Rashness Would Have itelasic the Atlantic Cable.

[From the London Pert, i.e., 27.]

The peculiar position in which Great Britain and America at present stand to each office hos doubliess auggested to the minds of many reflections on that mighty project by which it was proposed to give to the two countries the means of instantaneous communication with each other, but which so signally failed. Had an Atlantic telegraph been in full operation, a lew hours would have sufficed to enable as to learn the decision of the federal government, and in the same time we should have finally satisfied ourselves whether in truth we were obtiged to plange into war. If ultimately the Cabinet at Washingson should decide on delivering up the were obliged to plange into the control of the cont

The Times on the Dissolution of the Union.

[From the London Times, Dec. 27.]

The disunion of America is becoming more and more complete. Not only is the South irrecoverably alienated the broad expanse of the Atlantic.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS

RAGUSA, Dec. 28, 1861. A few days ago the Turkish market town of Stepus was surprised by the insurgents, who pillaged the place and burned six houses. The inhabitants were compelled to take flight, leaving behind many killed, wounded and

The Journal de St. Petersburg of to-day publishes a note ddressed by Prince Gortschakoff to M. de Balabine, in reference to the intervention of Austrian troops in the Suttoriffa for the removal of the batteries erected by the

created a precedent which is likely to weaken the principles necessary to the security of Turkey and the peace of Europe. He further declares that Russia and the other great Powers are bound to act in conformity to these

Lisnow, Dec. 27, 1861.
A slight improvement has taken place in Prince Joab's

this city and destroyed every drug they believed to poisonous. Several persons were wounded. The popular

PARIS, Dec. 28-3 P. M. The Bourse continues inanimate. Rentes closed a 67.25, or 5c. higher than yesterday.

GENERAL BUELL'S DIVISION.

OUR MUNFORDSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE. CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7, 1862.
Force and Fortifications at Nashville—Sick Soldiers at Nash

ville-Why the Drufting in Terrassee Failed—The Late Fire at Nashville-Money at Nashville, and What it Will Buy-Bowling Green and the Rebel Army, dec., dec. A gentleman who left Nashville on the 29th ultimo has arrived here. He is a gentleman of respectability, and his statement may be relied on as approximating very nearly the truth. He obtained a passport from Nashville to Clarksville through the aid of a Union sympathizer in office in Nashville. He travelled by rail and by private conveyance, his expenses to this point being over \$125.

He was surprised to hear that information had bee received here that heavy guns had been mounted at Nashville, and that great preparations were being made to render Nashville a rallying point in case of a defeat at Bowling Green. He asserts that not a single piece of artillery has been mounted at or near Nashville, and that there are not more than enough soldiers in the city to man ha'f a dozen guns. During the last six weeks not a soldier has passed through the city en route. The only militia or guard about the city is a company commanded by the business man of the Patriot office, and whose patriotism is estimated as being worth the hundred dol-lars in scrip which he is paid by the government.

The only soldiers of any importance of numbers at Nashville are there in the hospital. The splendid residence of Judge Catron has been occupied by them, and is now almost a complete waste. All the public buildings, Edgefield, opposite, are crowded with sick. He represents that the soldiers from the extreme South are the greatest sufferers. They come North poorly clad, almost barefooted, and the frest no sooner strikes them than they fall ill. I was almost afraid to believe his statement of the number in the hospitals, so like exaggeration did it sound. But the character of the gentleman, intimately known to me while engaged years since on the Nashville Banner, and the positiveness with which he reasserted it, incline me to think that it is near truth when he says there are as many as 14,000 sick soldlers in the hospitals at Nashville, and that thirty a day are the average deaths

On the morning of the 21st, when drafting began, the left the day before, while thousands remained who swore manner of sporting weapons had been pressed into ser, vice a few days before; but men went about manner of sporting weapons and been pressed into service a few days before; but men went about
the besy streets with revolvers visibly peering from
beneath their clothing. Locally were the assertions made
that it the drafting proceeded another day Nashville
would be in ashes, and that Gov. Harris would not live
till morning. That evening the Governor was shot. While
leaving his hotel he received a charge of buckshot which
tore the clothing from his left breast and lodged in his
arm, inflicting a dreadful, but not dangerous, wound.
There has since been no drafting in the Sate, nor were
those who had been drawn called upon for duty. Among
the more preminent men drafted were John A. Fisher,
banker; J. W. Griffiths, proprietor of the Lann v; High McCrea and S. Douglas, merchants.

The district burned by the late fire was the business
portion of the city, lying on Broad street, b tween Market and Cherry. The whole of the northwestern portion
of the city was destroyed. The storchouses for amminnition we e first fired, and the farmes communicated to
the adjoining buildings. No attempt could te made to
stay the pregress of the flames in the vicinity of the armory, as the bursting shoils rendered it dangerous to
labor in the vicinity. The rapers estimate the loss at
about \$500,000; but in the street on the day enouing it
was estimated that the total loss must have been fully
\$2,000,000.

A Tennessee bank note is readily given for a half dollar

was estimated that this boar loss must have been fully 22,000,000.

A Tennessee bank note is readily given for a half dollar in sliver by the belders at Nashville. The sliver is seen to more, being drawn from the market. As a conrequence, sliver is so scarce that no change will be given for a note, save in the thetets or shimplasters which flood the town. Each barkeeper has issued thetes marked "Good for five cents at the bar." If a gentleman takes a drink and tenders a dollar he receives seventeen takets in return. These therein pass correct anywhere in the city, being used as change by all dealers. When a dealer has one, two or more dollars' worth of these he returns them to the barkeeper who issued them and receives serip in exchange. The Bank of the State has, however, made arrangements to supply this deficiency by issuing notes of the denomination of five conts, ten conts, twenty-five cents and fifty cents. The new notes were to go into the market on the 6th inst. The best money in the market is the University. to supply this deficiency by issuing notes of the denomination of five conts, ten cents, twenty-five cents and fifty coats. The new notes were to go into the market on the 6th inst. The best money in the market is the Planter's and Union banks. One delar and a half of this will be a prepared mixture of codice and tyee, for the purpose of making the former named beverage. Twenty-five dellars will purchesse a pair of good strong boots, such as are obtained bere for six dollars. Pork, on fost, is worth eleven cents per pound. Flour can be had with much difficulty by paying fourteen deliars per berrel. The Sawance Cad Company will furnish a load of coal on twenty days notice, but not earlier, the demand being far ahead of the power to supply. A paper of this, a hady's shard and sid gloves it was found impossible to find in the city of Nashville.

If Bowling Green falls into the hands of the Union army, great will be the rejoicing in Nashville. Such a victory will be the death blow of the rebellion. The rebels feel this and have made most strenuous efforts to defend Bowling Green. I have given you, in a former letter, an idea of the defences at that point. The force detailed to defend the most account of all the forces sent to Bowling Green, and asserts positively that they cannot put 23,000 in the field. There are 2,000 at Hopkinsville, many of whom are sick; there are not less than 2,000 sick at Bowling Green.

The Rangers who took charge of Colonei Terry's body, when conveying it Soath, reported their loss at from forty to fifty in the late Munifordsville fight.

I hearn to-day, on excellent authority, that information of reliability, received at headquariers, states that a portion of Zollicoffer's force has retreated to a town southwest of Somerset.

The railread bridge at this point was hastily completed, in anticipation of a rise in the river. On the night following the river rose fifteen feet. It is again subsiding. All indications point to a speedy forward movement.

The Union Feeling in Nashville—Glasgow Junction Tenne Destroyed—Texan Rangers in Nashville, &c., &c. Rev. James Wheelan, the Catholic Bishop of Nashville passed through the lines to-day on his way to Louisville.

the information elicited was not of an important characteristics. ter. The Bisnop is quiet and reserved, professing to have

ing in Nashville He says all the tyranny and deception which has been practised by the rebels in that city has not eradicated the strong Union feeling of a large portion of the community. Men have been imprisoned for pro-fessing a sympathy for the Union cause, and such action on the part of the officials has served as a can tion to the Union men. But those clinging to the old faith are easily recognized by the style of lan guage they use in conversation. They indulge in ridicule of the Confederate government, condemn its measures in strong language, give vent to abuse and vituperation of the Governor and his rebel colleagues, and go so far as to slyly hint their pleasure at any defeat of the rebels. They claim every conflict which looks doubtful in the reports. There was never more rejoicing in Heaven over reports. Inter was never more regioning in Reaven over one sinner that repeated that a there was in Nashville when the news of Terry's defeat and death was received there. He and his kangers were the terror of both "secreting" and Union men. Indeed, the Bishop used the expression that the rebel army was a greater terror to both parties than was the Union army. The rebel army destroys all in its path, and they fear and feel that in case of a defeat at Ecwing Green the rebels will eave Nashville. He thinks Nashville must fall should have Nashville.

present erected. He also declined mentioning the number and character of the troops at Bowling Green.

MOMEY PLANTY IN MASSIVILE.

Money he represents as plenty, but on an unreliable basis; but its serves all the purposes of the people in general, and goes freely from hand to hand. People pass off the bills and retain or "sink" what silver and gold they obtain. They argue that if the confederacy is maintained a few millions of debt will not matter. If not, and they have to break and repudiate, it might as well be for five hundred millions as five.

GLASGOW JUNCHON TUNNEL DESTROYED.

He gives me no information of the Bowling Green situation, though I know not what General McCook may have elicited from him. Nothing, I think, as he appears honest in his decision not to give any information of value to either belligerent. He is very anxious for peace between the present contending parties, and a wholesale onslaught on England. He has no hopes of a reconciliation between the North and the South. He was at Glasgow Junction yesterday, and saw the ruins of the tunnel at that point. He is not positive when it was destroyed, but saw that the destruction was complete. The railroad for miles north has been destroyed, the rails torn up and the grade damaged; cuiverts have been blown up. The turnpike which runs along the same course has been obstructed and damaged in all manner of ways. He thinks the Union army will occupy at least two months in marching the next twenty miles to Glasgow. Foraging for food in the country. THE TEXAN RANGENS IN ASSIVILIE.

tute will they find the people and more devastated the country.

THE TEXAN RANGERS IN MASSIVILLE.

The TEXAN Rangers of Colonel Terry occupied Nashville for a fortnight, during which they remained sole possessors of the entire city. They were the terror of all parties and alisexes. Ladies hardly ventured out. They role their horses into public houses, and, as a general thing, took all they wanted that was obtainable. They jumped on the stage of the theatre one night, taking possession of the whole building, and indulging in an indiscriminate and general free fight with knives, pistols and fisticuffs. On his arrival in Nashville Colonel Terry made a speech, in which he declared that it was his "intention to winter in Louisville or in hell." The Bishop kindly allowed me to insinuate that he had chosen the latter and more comfortable quarters, and I think by the twinkling of his eye he rather acquiseced.

There is no local news of importance. We do not look like moving at present, but it is not improbable a day may bring forth an order to that effect.

The Law of Copyright. PROTECTION OF DRAMATIC AUTHOR THE PLAINTIFF. ENDICT FOR

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

Jan. 10.—Doon Bourcicoult vs. Fos and Lingard.—This case, as already noticed, was commenced yesterday and concluded to-day. It is an action for a violation of the dramatic copyright act in playing a version of the plain-tin's drama of the "Octoroon," at the New Bowery theatre, in January, 1860, under the management of the defendants. The damages claimed by the plaintiff were \$2,500. The facts of the case were as follows:—The plaintiff, while engaged at the Winter Carden theatre, on Breadway, wrote and produced this play. After it had a run some difficulty occurred between the author and

plaintiff, while engaged at the Winter Garden theatre, on Breadway, wrote and produced this play. After it had a run some difficulty occurred between the author and the manager, and the former withdrow from the theatre. Mr. Wim. Tryon, the treasurer of the defendants, applied to Mr. Stuart to purchase the manuscript of the dama, and for the consideration of \$100 the transfer was made, Mr. Stuart retaining a copy of the manuscript. By a subsequent arrangement the scanery and machinery of the piece became the property of the defendants for the sum of \$250. On the Monday actor these transactions the piece was produced at the defendants theatre. It was proved that the usual advertisements in the daily and weekly papers, and by poters and small bills, notice was given that the piece was to be produced by permission of Mr. Stuart, and the plaintiff knew of the performance by passing the theatre daily, rec gnizing one of the defendants. Lingard, one of the defendants, proved that it was customary for managers to employ a dramatic author, at a weekly salary, to write pieces for the management, which then become the sole property of the managers. It was, therefore, contended that the right had passed from the employe to the employer, and that Stuart, and not Bourcleault, was the owner of the drama, he having received for ten weeks a salary of \$700 per week. After this the agreement was changed, in order to produce the "Octoron," on condition of his (Bourcleault) having one-half of the net profits. Under this state of facts, counsel for the defendants, ex-Judge Whiting, contended that either the defamines.

Judge Shipman, in his charge to the jury, submitted the following points.—The literary property of the play, if it was the original production of the plaintiff, was in him, that he produced, wrote it, Stuart testified, and the fact that he was in the employ of Stuart would confer upon the latter no title to the play and no right to use it beyond the terms of his contract, which was to bring out his play at the Whiter

ensent of the plaintiff. Extract from the play bill of the New Brwery theatr:

To run Punic.—Means, Fox & Lingard beg to inform their patrons and the public that they have purchased from W. Strart, Esq., the proprietor of the Winter Garden, the successin drama of the "Cotoroon," with all the senergy, properties, nurse, machinery and everything appertaining the pieces, which will be produced in the same brilliant manner that characterized its original success.

The statute says not less than \$100 for the first night and \$50 for subsequent nights. Miss Burke says nine nights. This gives \$500. There is no evidence upon which the jury can, with propriety, exceed the sura fixed by the statute.

The jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of \$500 for plaintiff, which carries costs. Counsel for plaintiff, which carries costs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The movement in gold and exchange received check to-day, and, as was anticipated, the stock market felt the effect in a general advance of prices. It seems that some of the banks have een heavy lenders of money on gold and exchange. This morning these loans, or a large proportion of them, were called in, and the equence was a relapse in exchange from 115. firm, yesterday evening, to 1141/2, easy, to-day, and a decline in gold from 101% yesterday to 1041/4 a % this afternoon. Large amounts of exchange and gold have been held by speculators in the street, and probably still larger amounts by parties who are unwilling to invest their money is anything less certain than specie or its equivalent, pending the settlement of the financial difficulty ome of the former seem to have sold out to-day and invested in stocks. There is no reason why gold should be worth 41/2 per cent premium. Ther is no demand for it anywhere. There is more gold in the country than is required for the purposes of trade. The banks hold far more than their average specie reserve, and the country is richer in coin by at least \$80,000,000 than it was a year ago. At the same time, so long as Congress wastes time on matters of secondary importance. and neglects to pass a tax bill to secure the new Treasury notes, it is not surprising that government paper should depreciate, or, in other words, that gold should rise. The premium on coinwhich is not wanted anywhere, and is in excess in the banks-is a mere measure of the public distrust of the patriotism and moral courage of Congress, and of the apprehensions which are entertained that the tax bill will not be passed or will Money grows sensibly easier. Six per cent is

the asking rate everywhere for money at the bankers', and we hear of loans at 51/a 5. First class paper is negotiable at the leading note brokers at per cent, and fair business paper at 8 a 10. Government quartermasters' and commissaries' certificates for goods delivered for the use of the army are bought in Wall street at 8 per cent discount A good deal of country money is coming into the street for investment or temporary employment; the leading stockbrokers are persecuted to take money at low rates of interest.

The stock market took a sudden start upward to-day, and was rampant all the afternoon. Everybody wanted to buy stocks, and there appeared to be none for sale. The market seemed to derive

its first impetus from the call of the bond list at the first Board of Brokers. As we intimated yesterday, parties who are receiving Treasury from government are hastening to invest them in first class bonds. Securities of this class rose 1, 2 and 3 per cent this morning. Erie firsts sold at 105; Hudson firsts, 106%; New York Central sixes, 95%; Delaware and Lackawana firsts, par; Erie fourths, 79, &c., &c. It has always been noticed on the Stock Exchange that an active and steady inquiry for Exchange that an active and steady inquiry for first class bonds is followed, sooner or later, by a consumptive demand for dividend paying stocks, and ultimately by a speculative movement in the fancies. Hence the unusual advance in bonds at the morning board stimulated purchases of the leading railway shares during the afternoon, and led to a general advance, which, as me above, was probably assisted by the operations of speculators who have been bulls in exchange and realized profits to-day. As was natural, the most popular among the dividend paying securities was Pacific Mail, which rose 1% per cent, closing firm at 971/2 bid. The inquiry for this stock ap pears to proceed from the same parties who are investing money in bonds. The comparative certainty of 5 per cent quarterly dividends, and the possibility that the February dividend may be 10 instead of 5 per cent, naturally attracted public attention to this security, and much higher prices are predicted for it by speculators. Panama also rose 1½ per cent, with a light demand. Erie bonds and stocks continued to advance; the preferred rose 1 per cent, the common stock \mathcal{I}_a . The recent decline in Eric is ascribed to sales by foreigners, based on the Trent affair. It is assumed that as soon as the surrender of Mason and Slidell

is known abroad, and with it the large earnings of the road, these parties will endeavor to replace their interest. Comparing the closing prices of to-day with those of yesterday, we note an advance of 11/4 per cent in Central, 3/4 n Harlem preferred, % in Reading, % in Michigan Central, % in Michigan Southern, % in guaranteed, % in Illinois Central, 1% in Galena, 1% in Toledo, 1% in Rock Island, 1 in Eurlington and Quincy. Among the Western shares the most popular among operators appear to be Toledo and Galena. Both of these roads are doing a large and increasing business. State stocks were unchanged to-day with the exception of Missouris, which rose 3/8 per cent. United States stocks are firm, with a rising tendency. The coupon sixes of 1881 rose 34 per cent to-day. When government promises to pay become the currency of the country, United States bonds, bearing six per cent interest, cannot well sell at a heavy discount. The market closed very firm, the following being the last quotations:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 8834 a 89; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 90 a 1/4; do. 5's, 1874, 791/4 a 1/4; Indiana 5's, 75 a 77; Virginia 6's, 49 a 50; Tennessee 6's, 42½ a 43½; North Carolina 6's, 60½ a —; Missouri 6's, 41¾ a 42; Pacific Mail, 97½ a 5/3; New York Central, 825/a 34; Eric, 35 a 1/4; do. preferred, 57 a 1/4; Hudson River, 39 a 40; Harlem, 131/4 a 1/4; do. preferred, 31¼ a ¼; Reading, 36¼ a 37; Michigan Central, 50¼ a ¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 20% a 21; do. guaranteed, 421/2 a 43; Panama, 112½ a ½; Illinois Central, 63¾ a ½; Galena and Chicago, 68⅓ a ½; Cleveland and Toledo, 37½ a ½; Chicago and Rock Island, 53¼ a ½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 58% a 59%; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 19½ a ¾; Clewaland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 106 a 109; New York Central 7's, 1864, 101 a 100½; Erie third mortgage bonds, 90 a 91; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 96 a 97; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 90 After the second board an active business was done in the room of the outside brokers. Over \$100,000 registered United States sixes were sold at 89; 901/4 was bid for the coupons. At the final close at five P. M., Galena was quoted at 681/4, Erie 351/4, Eric preferred 575/8, Central 823/4, Pacific

Mail 97% a 98, Toledo 371/2, Missouris 42. A large shipment of specie—probably over half a million dollars—is expected to be made to-mor-row to Europe. We should think it was a losing business to pay 41/4 per cent premium for specie to ship it abroad. Better buy merchandise or stock

and send them out. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad gains \$4,600 the first week in January; the New York Central, \$350,000 in December.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows

Receipts. \$1,160,884 07
—For customs. 109,000 00
—On account of loan. 38,465 62 Payments, including redeemed 6 p. c. notes. 433,748 e5 Balance. 4,125,843 57 The exchanges at the Clearing House this

\$532 460 17. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company has de

clared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, payable on the 10th inst.; the Middlesex County Bank, of Middletown, three and a half per cent, payable on demand; the Waterbury Bank, three and a half per cent, and the Offizens' Bank, two dollars per share-both of Waterbury; the Fairfield County Bank, four per ent; the Stamford Bank, five per cent-all of Conmeeticut. The Union Mutual Insurance Company f New Bedford, a scrip dividend of forty per cent.

The Auditor's statement of the condition of the securities and circulation of the banks of Illinois as they existed on Monday, the 6th day of January instant, shows that the total amount of outstand ing circulation is now reduced to \$1,415,076, secured by a total of bonds amounting to \$1,411,076estimated, we presume, at their present valuation A list of fifty-seven banks is given whose notes are now redcemed by the Auditor at fifty to eighty cents on the dollar, including three banks whose notes are redeemed at par.

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky and branches on the 31st of December:-

 Means.
 Means.

 S 350,000
 00

 Notes discounted.
 704,208

 H'lls of exchange.
 1,319,311

 Susponded debt.
 198,376
 Total.....\$4,110,486 46 Capitalstock..... Capitals acceptance of the control o Total.....\$4,110,486 46 Contingent fund, profit and loss, as above.. \$250,003 90 Deduct dividend of 2 p. c. declared this day. 34,000 00 Leaves present surplus of \$252,903 99 The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday night says:-

The Chicago Tribune of Tuesday night says:—

The supply of New York exchange is still much in excess of the demand. Par was all that sellers could realize, and mest of the bankers bought as little as possible, and only from customers at that. The nominal solling rate was ½ per cent premium; but some of the banks made concessions of a fraction to customers on round lots. The demand for gold is light. The Indiana branches are selling at 1 per cent premium for Indiana branches are selling at 1 per cent premium for Indiana branches are selling at 1 per cent premium for Indiana branches are selling at 1 per cent premium for Indiana branches are selling at 1 per cent premium for Indiana branches are selling at 1 per cent premium for general currency are charging 2½ a 2 per cent. For general currency the buying price is shout 1½ a 2 per cent. Mayor Rums y and Compiruler Ward have paid the interest due on the bonds of Chicago promptly in the city of New York.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday says:—

The past week has been a comparatively quiet one in

The Cincinnati Gazette of Wednesday says:—
The past week has been a comparatively quiet one in the money market, and but for the disturbance kept up by the New York banks, with reference to Treasury notes, we should have had scarcely a ripple on the surface of financial affairs. But, after all the objections and threats on the part of Eastern financiers, these notes are everywhere current and bankabe, and they must so continue. Our bankers experience a very moderate demand for money; but paper is bought cautiously, and, except to supply the wants of customers, there is no disposition to loan. Eastern exchange is accumulating, and the mar-